

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st January 1888.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		The proposed road from Sealdah to the Howrah Bridge ... 72	
Sikkim	65	The proposed central road in Calcutta ...	73
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah ...	74
(a)—Police—		The proposed central road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge ...	ib.
The Chittagong Sankirtan affair ...	ib.	The Santipore Municipality ...	ib.
A theft at Rayna in Burdwan ...	66	The proposed road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge ...	ib.
The Calcutta Police ...	ib.	Scarcity of water at Sarada in Pubna ...	ib.
The Police Department ...	ib.	The Dacca Municipality ...	75
Police corruption in the Howrah district... ..	ib.	The proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah ...	ib.
The Chittagong Sankirtan affair ...	ib.	The Chandrakona municipal election ...	ib.
The Police Department ...	ib.		
The Chittagong Sankirtan affair ...	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Nil.	
The Hooghly Collectorate ...	67	(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
The Deputy Magistrate of Kishoregunge... ..	ib.	The road from Dapunia to Bansati in Mymensingh ...	ib.
The Magistrate of Khulna ...	68	The road from Kashtola to Domra in Mymensingh ...	ib.
A court in Bogra ...	ib.	A road at Chatmohur in Pubna ...	76
(c)—Jails—		A road through Upper Burmah and Assam ...	ib.
Nil.		Assaults upon female railway passengers... ..	ib.
(d)—Education—		The proposed Burmah-China Railway ...	ib.
The Educational Inspectors ...	69	The Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	ib.
Assistant and Deputy Inspectors of Schools ...	ib.	(h)—General—	
The Matkhola circle pathsala... ..	ib.	The Berhatta post-office in Mymensingh ...	77
The Rampore Beaulah Madrassa ...	ib.	The Ghogha village post-office in Mymensingh ...	ib.
The Premchand Roychand Scholarship ...	70	A cartoon ...	ib.
The Moral Education Resolution ...	ib.	The civilians ...	ib.
Moral training in Indian schools ...	ib.	A native representative in the Viceregal Council ...	ib.
A school at Bainan in Howrah ...	ib.	An unnecessary expense ...	ib.
Moral education in Indian schools ...	ib.	The Jamalpore melâ affair ...	ib.
Pundit Haraprasad Shastri ...	ib.	The report of the Public Service Commission ...	78
The Premchand Roychand Scholarship ...	ib.	Sir Lepel Griffin ...	ib.
Lower primary scholarship examination in Dacca ...	71	The outstill system in Howrah ...	79
The Cheprabanar pathsala in Dinagepore... ..	ib.	The Mukhtearship examination ...	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		The practice of <i>phooka</i> ...	ib.
The proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah ...	ib.	A postal grievance ...	ib.
The Burdwan District Board ...	ib.	The Tiluri post-office in Bankoora ...	ib.
The Burdwan Municipality ...	ib.	The outstills in the Howrah district ...	ib.
The Burdwan municipal elections ...	ib.	The Sub-Registrar of Uluberia ...	80
Lamp-posts in the Rampore Beaulah Municipality ...	72	A post-office at Bainan in Howrah ...	ib.
		The outstill enquiry ...	ib.
		The report of the Public Service Commission ...	ib.
		Worthless Deputy Magistrates ...	ib.
		III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
		The proposed Medical Registration Law ...	81
		The Calcutta Municipal Bill ...	ib.

	Page.		Page.
IV.—NATIVE STATES.			
The Nizam's offer	81	Coolie oppression in the tea-gardens	85
The Nizam's offer	ib.	Indian trade and manufactures	ib.
		Coolie recruitment	ib.
		The <i>Englishman</i> newspaper and the public revenue	ib.
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.		The proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah	86
The condition of Sakrahati in Howrah	ib.	Sir Auckland Colvin	ib.
		The Colonial and Indian Exhibition	ib.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		URIYA PAPERS.	
Magistrates' chuprasis	ib.	Mr. Norman	ib.
Some suggestions for the country's improvement made by the <i>Indian Daily News</i>	ib.	The Lakhannath High English School	ib.
The <i>Englishman</i> and the National Congress	82	Iron boats in the Orissa Coast Canal	87
Tigers at Krishnadebpore, Culna in Burdwan	ib.	The Orissa salt question	ib.
The family of the late Nawab Wajid Ali Shah	ib.	Mahammadan education in Balasore	ib.
The coolies of Assam	ib.	Mofussil tours, Land Revenue sales, &c.	ib.
Gambling in the Zoological Gardens	84	A pilgrim centre in Balasore	88
Mr. Dobbie, the Comptroller of Assam	ib.	Uriyas in the Bengal Council	ib.
Sir Auckland Colvin	ib.		
The ferry steamer at Rampore Beaulah	ib.	ASSAM PAPERS.	
		Oppressive cesses in Sylhet	ib.
		A tank and dispensary at Jatua in Sylhet	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	14th January 1888.
2	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....	
Fortnightly.					
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta ... ..	.....	
4	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah ... ..	.....	
5	"Grambasi"	Uluberia ... ..	.....	
6	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakhally ... ..	.....	
7	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700		
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
Weekly.					
9	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta	102	6th and 13th January 1888.	
10	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	14th January 1888 .	
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	10th ditto.	
12	"Charuvarti"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	9th ditto.	
13	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong ... ..	.....	15th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450		
15	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore ... ..	.....	13th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825		
17	"Garib and Mahavidya"	Dacca ... ..	.....	11th ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	11th ditto.	
19	"Jagatbasi"	Calcutta ... ..	.....	12th ditto.
20	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	13th ditto.	
21	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto ... ..	.....	
22	"Navavibhakar Sadharani"	Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.	
23	"Praja Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	13th ditto.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	13th January 1888.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	5th and 12th January 1888.
26	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	11th January 1888.
27	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	13th ditto.
28	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	14th ditto.
29	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	6th ditto.
30	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
31	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.
32	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....
33	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	13th ditto.
34	"Surabhi and Patáka"	Ditto	700	12th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika"	Calcutta	7,000	15th and 16th January 1888.
36	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, & 17th
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	January 1888.
38	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	16th January 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
40	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Aryavarta"	Calcutta	.....	7th ditto.
42	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
43	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	12th ditto.
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	9th ditto.
45	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
46	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	6th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
49	"Anis"	Patna	.....
50	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	10th ditto.
51	"Sharaf-ul Akbar"	Behar	150	
52	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	9th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
53	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	10th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
54	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	12th to 16th January 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
55	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....
56	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
57	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	200	17th and 24th December 1887.
59	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	15th and 22nd ditto.
60	"Sanskáraka"	Cuttack	200	22nd and 29th ditto.
61	"Navasamvád"	Ditto	.....	22nd and 29th ditto.
62	"Uriya"	Balasore	.....	21st and 28th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
63	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
64	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	9th January 1888.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, says that it was an unlucky moment when Lord Dufferin set foot on Indian soil. There are wars on all sides in Sikkim. There were first those costly preparations for arresting Russian advance. Then there was the Burmese war which is not even now at an end. One shudders to think of the dreadful loss of human life which has taken place in that war. And now it is rumoured that the English will soon enter Sikkim in order to drive the Thibetans out of it. It should not be forgotten, however, that Thibet has at its command the gigantic power of China.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th January, says that the 24th Pous (corresponding to the 7th January 1888) was fixed for the *Sankirtan* procession on the occasion of the anniversary of the Chittagong Brahmo Somaj. The members of the Somaj formally applied to the District Magistrate on the 17th Pous (31st December) for the necessary pass. In the absence of the Magistrate and the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Muller, the Deputy Magistrate, who was in charge of the Magistrate's office, forwarded the application to the District Superintendent of Police for orders. On the 18th Pous a constable came with the application to the Brahmos and told them that all procession had been forbidden; and it was found that the District Superintendent of Police had passed an order on their application rejecting their prayer. This was on Sunday. The Brahmos went again to Mr. Muller and informed him of what had happened. Mr. Muller addressed his head-clerk as follows:—

SANSODHINI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

"Head clerk.—What has been the usual practice of the processions? Have they always been allowed? Ask the District Superintendent if he has any special reasons for his orders." The Brahmos took this note to the sheristadar, who wrote the following note on the subject: "The usual practice has been to allow these processions every year. This may be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police to report if he has any special reasons for his refusal this year."

The Brahmos again came to Mr. Muller with this on the next day, Monday, when the Head-clerk in the Magistrate's Court, by order of Mr. Muller, communicated the following letter to the applicants:—

"My dear Muller,

"I refused permission because they ask to be allowed to have their processions all over the town for a number of days, which will only lead to disturbances. They must moderate their demands before I reconsider my order.

"The 1st January 1888.

Yours sincerely,

T. C. Orr."

Mr. Douglas, the Joint-Magistrate, returned to head-quarters on Tuesday, and after carefully going through the papers, asked the Brahmos to settle the matter with Mr. Orr. But not finding Mr. Orr in the town, they reported the matter again to Mr. Douglas. But Mr. Douglas passed no orders.

The Brahmos in despair sent a telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor asking him to pass a favourable order in the case. The conduct of the

District Superintendent of Police has been throughout unsatisfactory. How did he know that the Brahmos wanted to have processions all over the town, and what right had he to interfere in the people's religious observances by stopping such processions? It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division will properly deal with Mr. Orr for this act of highhandedness.

The Lieutenant-Governor has again been applied to on the subject by telegraph, but he has sent no reply to any of the telegrams. The poor Bengalis have been deprived of all earthly pleasures, and it seems that they will not even be allowed by their rulers to derive such solace in their misfortune as they can by chanting the praises of God in the way they wish.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

3. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th January, says that a theft was committed at the house of a gentleman at Rayna, in Burdwan, causing considerable loss of property. The Police has not investigated the matter, and has unjustly belaboured and tortured a man named Sadhu Chung on mere suspicion.

A theft at Rayna in Burdwan.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 11th, 1888.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, says that the police grossly maltreated the public on the *maidan* on New Year's Day on the occasion of the military review. Even eminent gentlemen, like Mr. Elias Gubboy, did not escape indignity.

The Calcutta Police.

GRAMBASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

5. The *Grambasi*, of the 14th January, suggests that police officers should be frequently transferred from one station to another. Such transfers would diminish their oppression and high handedness. Prolonged stay at any particular station emboldens them to commit acts of oppression. The authorities are requested to act on this suggestion.

The Police Department.

GRAMBASI,

6. A correspondent of the same paper says that two constables extorted Rs. 2 as a bribe from the *sheulis* (date-juice manufacturers) of Chandrabhog, a village in the Uluberia sub-division of the Howrah district, on the 20th Pous last on discovering *toddy* in the place where they prepare molasses, and let them go unpunished.

Police corruption in the Howrah District.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

7. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, fails to see why the District Superintendent of Police of Chittagong did not allow Brahmo Sankirtan processions, when permission was asked not for carrying such processions all round the town on the same day, but only for carrying them in different streets on different days, and when such processions have been allowed everywhere in India for more than 50 years, and in Chittagong itself for the last 15 years.

The Chittagong Sankirtan affair.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
888.

8. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th January, says that by far the greater portion of the work of the Police Department is done by the lower officers. It is therefore advisable to reduce the number of high appointments in that department, generally held by Englishmen, and to appoint abler men on higher salaries to the lower posts. The police will rise immensely in public estimation if this is done.

The Police Department.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

9. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 16th January, condemns Mr. Orr, the District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, for not allowing the local Brahmo Somaj to carry *Sankirtan* processions through the streets of that town. Such processions have been allowed for the last 31 years, and they never created any disturbance. And what reason had Mr. Orr

The Chittagong Sankirtan affair.

to suppose that similar processions would cause disturbances this year? It is also noticeable in this connection that Mohurram processions are allowed for ten days together. A strong agitation should be made on the subject in order that the civilized world may know that there are still such despotic officers in India, and the waves of that agitation should reach the shores of England.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

10. The *Grámbási*, of the 14th January, complains of irregularity and mismanagement in the Hooghly Collectorate. The proprietors of some lakhiraj

The Hooghly Collectorate.

GRAMBASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

lands have been made to pay the same road cess more than once. Some lakhirajdars of the Uluberia sub-division had remitted the amounts of their road cess by postal money-orders on receipt of the first notice of demand. Still *purwanas* for the attachment of their lands for non-payment of road cess have been served. The lands and houses of some poor illiterate men, who duly paid their road cess, have also been publicly sold on the alleged ground of non-payment. Surely oppression can go no further. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter.

11. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, publishes the following charges against the Deputy Magistrate of Kishoregunge:—

The Deputy Magistrate of Kishoregunge.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

1. Thefts and murders were not so prevalent as at present under any of his predecessors. Police reports will bear out this fact.
2. While on tour, he does not walk through the villages and does not enquire into local grievances. No respectable man likes to visit him, whether at his house or elsewhere, for the purpose of representing wants and grievances, because he receives people who go to him very coldly.
3. No new road has been constructed and no important road repaired in his time. Even the two broken wooden bridges, so dangerous to walk over even at daytime on the road leading to the Karimgunge Bazar, along which so many men and carts pass, have not been repaired.
4. A few days ago he held his court at the house of Baboo Krishnaraman Gosvami, in Jashadal, a village three or four miles from the head-quarters. The amlah walked over to the place in the morning and came back in the evening; but he himself passed the night there and returned next day. But this was counted as two days' mofussil tour, and travelling allowances were charged accordingly.
5. He goes out into the mofussil without giving previous notice.
6. He does not read over the evidence recorded by him to the mukhtears concerned, and does not give the mukhtears an opportunity of saying anything they may have to say before he delivers judgment.
7. He suffers himself to be blinded by considerations of pecuniary profit even in very small matters. Thus he had the bamboo walls of the jail purchased at a public auction by men living in his own house, and had the materials brought to his house by chowkidars and municipal coolies.

8. He promised to publish a list of the subscribers to the Jubilee fund and to give an account of its expenditure; but he has not yet done so.
9. He is so slow that he repeatedly postpones even the petty cases in which cultivators are involved, thereby causing the latter serious mischief.
10. Many people have had to subscribe from fear towards the erection of a bridge contemplated by him. He insulted the late Baboo Kalikishor Chakravarti of Gungatia, because he subscribed only Rs. 25, and not Rs. 100, as he (the Deputy Magistrate) required him to do. He also doubled the municipal rates paid by Shibcharan Saha, Nityananda Saha, Kunjakishore Saha, Akbar Haji Bepari, Sadu Bepari, Jabar Bepari, and other traders of the Kishoregunge Bazar for not paying as much money as he wished them to pay. No account has been hitherto given of the expenditure of the money thus raised, and the matter having been discussed in the *East* newspaper, an account was hastily prepared only 10 or 15 days ago.
11. He winks at the illegal acts of his favourites. Thus he has taken no notice of the taking of bribes by the municipal tax-collector who acts as his bazar-sircar from people living outside the municipal limits by threatening them with punishment if they steep jute in drinking water, and also from people living within the municipal limits who have been allowed, in consideration of the bribes paid by them, to steep jute in drinking water.
12. He is under the impression that the worthy headmaster of the local Entrance School, Baboo Ramnarayan Agasti, and the Pundit of that school, Baboo Mahesh Chandra Chakravarti, have written against him in the *Sanjivani* and *Cháruvartá* newspapers, and he is therefore trying through his amlah to get up petitions in regard to the former that he cannot teach well, and in regard to the latter that he is endeavouring to make the boys Brahmos. He has also tried to oust the headmaster from a good house placed at his disposal free of charge by the Dewan Sahebs.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

12. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th January, complains that the Magistrate of Khulna generally holds court from 3 P.M. to 8 P.M., and demeans himself quite despotically. He recently refused to issue summonses to witnesses in a case in his court, in spite of the remonstrances of the muktear, who urged that many respectable people do not come to court to give evidence unless they are served with summonses. It is strange that the people should still be harassed by despotic officers of this type.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

13. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 14th January, says that the minds of the people of the Bogra district are considerably exercised on the subject of the transfer of the Nawabgunge court to the Bogra town. While those who want to have the court at Nawabgunge, as before, have questioned the correctness of the District Judge's report to the effect that the transfer of

caused no public inconvenience, the people of Sibgunge, on their side, have prayed that the court may be allowed to remain at Bogra. Government is requested to make a local enquiry into the matter.

(d)—*Education.*

14. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th January, disapproves of the manner in which the Educational Inspectors perform their work. These officers are in the habit of examining teachers and pupils at the same time. But it is most unfair to examine the teachers along with, and in the presence of, the boys.

SANSODHINI,
Jan. 6th, 1888.

As the inspecting officers go about their work of inspection in a fault-finding spirit, they seldom write favourably about schools in the visitors' books. They only record faults and failings.

15. The same paper says that the control of middle and lower class schools and of pathshalas has now been made over to the Local Boards, and Assistant Inspectors have been relieved of the duty of passing grant-in-aid bills. They have now only to pass a small number of bills for the circle schools and aided schools situated within the limits of municipalities. These bills can now be easily passed by the Circle Inspectors, and Government can therefore save a large amount of money by abolishing the Assistant and Joint-Inspectorships. In the Chittagong Division the services of an Assistant Inspector and his establishment have been entertained, at a monthly cost of Rs. 500, only to pass the bills of 22 or 23 schools, amounting to Rs. 300 or 400.

SANSODHINI.

Inspection work can be satisfactorily done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and the supervision of the Assistant Inspector and the Deputy Inspector over middle and lower class schools and pathshalas is not at all necessary. It is true the Local Boards, being new to their educational work, cannot now do without the assistance of the Deputy Inspectors. But it is certain that after two or three years they will be able to do without them. The writer therefore recommends that the Assistant and Joint-Inspectorships should be abolished, and that half the money which will be thus saved should be devoted to the development of middle class education, leaving a saving of about Rs. 50,000 to Government. It is a pity that Government does not pay any attention to these matters, and only endeavours to effect retrenchment by stopping the grants made to existing schools.

16. A correspondent of the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 9th January, combats the view taken of the Matkhola circle pathsala by a correspondent in a previous issue of this paper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 14th January 1888, paragraph 13), and asks the educational authorities to appoint a pundit who would sympathise with the villagers.

CHARU VARTA,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

17. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th January, says that formerly there was a senior Madrassa at Rampore Beauleah, but some seven years ago, when the F. A. class was opened in the Calcutta Madrassa, it was lowered to the status of a junior Madrassa. It is now rumoured that the Calcutta Madrassa will be lowered to the status of a junior Madrassa. The Government is therefore requested to raise the status of the Rampore Beauleah Madrassa by making it a senior Madrassa as before. The condition of the Mahomedans of Rampore Beauleah is deplorable, and education in particular has not made much progress among them. Under the circumstances Government should endeavour to educate these backward people.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Jan. 11th, 1888.

BRABAT MITRA,
Jan. 12th, 1888.

18. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 12th January, referring to the intention of Government to stop the Premchand Roychand Scholarship, says that Government has no right to stop a scholarship for which an endowment has been made by a private individual.

ARYA DARPAṆ,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

19. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 13th January, approves of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of moral education in Indian schools. It thinks, however, that there are few teachers in those schools qualified to impart moral instruction. Many masters and professors in the Education Department are men of an atheistical and irreligious turn of mind. Such teachers cannot mould the character of young men. All such teachers should be removed from the department.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

20. The *Education Gazette*, of the 13th January, referring to the Moral Education Resolution of the Government of India, says that everybody will admit the necessity of including moral training in the school curriculum in this country, although opinion may differ as to the manner in which the proposal should be carried into effect. A system of training is really needed which will remove the widespread complaint regarding the want of reverence and the insubordination of native school boys.

GRAMBASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

21. The *Grāmbāsi*, of the 14th January, says that a school has been started by a Munshi at Bainan, a village in the Uluberia sub-division of the Howrah district, for teaching Arabic and Persian. It is hoped that the District Board will ensure the stability of the institution by sanctioning a grant from the District Fund.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

22. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 16th January, while recognising the necessity for teaching native school-boys good and respectful behaviour, does not think that anything good in that direction will be gained by teaching them manners on the European method, whose operation does not extend beyond outward behaviour, and which leaves the inner and deeper springs of conduct wholly untouched. The country is already sick of English manners imbibed by native boys in the schools, and matters in this respect will become far worse if the teaching of those manners in Indian schools is insisted on by Government. The writer has no doubt that much good will be done by providing schools with playgrounds and by making inspecting officers look carefully into the manners of the boys, as is contemplated by Government. But the Government's proposal that a boy expelled from one school should not be admitted into another should not be accepted, because it will, if carried out, have the effect of making the expelled boy a confirmed blackguard. The writer shares the Viceroy's regret that attention is not paid to character in appointing headmasters of schools.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
SADHARANI.

23. The same paper says that Bengali literature has been honoured by the appointment of Pundit Haraprasad Shastri as a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

24. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 16th January, will be sorry if the Premchand Roychand Scholarship is abolished. The University authorities are requested not to abolish the scholarship, but to use it in a way which will prove advantageous to the cause of technical education in this country.

25. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the questions set at the last Lower Primary Scholarship Examination in Dacca were rather stiff. The questions in literature were easy, but very numerous. The 6th question in the paper on Subhankari has been answered differently by different boys, because two different methods of solution are given in the two books on Subhankari which are used by the boys. The Examiner should keep this fact in mind when he assigns marks.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

26. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 14th January, says that the inhabitants of Cheprabanar in Dinagepore are ready to raise the local lower primary pathsala to the status of an upper primary pathsala, provided the Government sanctions a grant of Rs. 5 per month.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

27. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 9th January, refers to Mr. Cotton's proposal relating to the construction of a road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah, and says that the Land Acquisition Act does not provide for the acquisition of more land than is actually required for a work, and that houses of which a portion may be taken for the purpose of the proposed road will become useless if new houses are built in front of them.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

28. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th January, says that the members of the Burdwan District Board, with a few exceptions, evince no interest in their work. Such is their lethargy that it is often found impossible to hold meetings because there are not enough members present to form a quorum. A great many of them keep away if they hear that the Magistrate will not attend a meeting. Is this how those men should do their work who exerted themselves so strongly to obtain the boon of self-government? If they have no time to spare, why do they accept seats on the District Board? Those who cannot attend regularly should give up their seats. Government has not inflicted this Self-Government affair upon the people: the people have taken it upon themselves of their own will and accord. It will not do now to fall off or shirk the responsibility.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

29. The same paper says that speculation is rife as to who will be the Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality. The names of the local Magistrate and Civil Surgeon have been mentioned in this connection, but how will the precious cause of Self-Government be served if either of these two gentlemen become Chairman? If the people deem themselves unfit for Self-Government, let them abandon the experiment and let things be managed as heretofore. Let the newly-elected Commissioners look out for a man worthy of the Chairmanship. If they cannot find one, let them give the post to the Magistrate or to the Civil Surgeon then and only then. But before taking such an extreme step, the claims of Baboo Nalinaksha Basu and of Dr. Jagadbandhu Mitra should be duly considered. If the former gentleman is rejected on the ground that he has already been Chairman during the last three years, let another man, equally competent, take his place.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

30. A correspondent of the same paper takes exception to what another correspondent wrote regarding the late Municipal elections at Burdwan, describ-

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

ing it as an election of Mahomedan cartmen. Did the names of these cartmen, in the list of voters issued from the Magistrate's office, form half or more than half of that of the total number of voters? So far as the correspondent is aware, they formed far less than half the total number. It is clear that the newly-elected Commissioners received votes not only from these cartmen, but from educated voters as well. The non-election of the old Commissioners is due to the indifference to the interests of the rate-payers which they exhibited during their term of office. One cause of the unpopularity of educated Commissioners is that they forget to fulfil the hopes which they hold out when they canvass for votes. None of the outgoing educated Commissioners seem to have visited or inspected the roads and streets in their wards, which are consequently ill-repaired and ill-lighted. As the educated and enlightened Commissioners in the late municipality did not consult the wishes and remove or ascertain the wants of the people, the latter have now returned some men of the stamp of the old mandals or village headmen by way of experiment. The writer cannot approve of the objections which have been raised against the new Commissioners on the ground of their descent and nationality. He does not, like his opponent, find fault with Munshi Imam Baksh, who is tolerably well educated and has much experience of Municipal business. Referring to his opponent's statement that the register of rate-payers published by the Magistrate was not properly prepared, the writer says that that officer was not to blame for this, for he would certainly have rectified any error if it had been brought to his notice.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Jan. 11th, 1888.

Lamp-posts in the Rampore Beauleah Municipality.

31. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 11th January, disapproves of the manner in which the lamp-posts recently sanctioned by the Rampore Beauleah Municipality have been distributed. It is hoped that the municipal authorities will place a lamp-post on the road from Shahab Bazar to the Pudma river just to the west of Baboo Shuklal Ghosh's lodging. The road becomes very dark at nightfall, and it is frequented by a large number of persons up to 8 or 9 P.M.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 11th, 1888.

The proposed road from Sealdah to the Howrah Bridge.

32. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, referring to the proposal of the Calcutta Municipality to take extra land on both sides of the proposed road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge, says that there would have been some excuse for it if its object had been merely to add beauty to the road itself. As a matter of fact, however, it is proposed to take more land than will be actually required for a road with the object of selling it at a profit, and thereby diminishing the cost of constructing the road. If the proposal is carried out, many people will be deprived of their ancestral homesteads, and even of their temples and places of worship by force of law. It is doubtful, however, whether any necessity exists for such a wide road. It is not a commercial necessity, for the Jubilee Bridge has removed all necessity of that kind. The propriety of imposing a burden of about 30 or 40 lakhs upon the rate-payers for the mere sake of improving the appearance of the town is therefore open to question. The Municipality is involving the rate-payers seriously in debt. Its debts already amount to about two crores-and-a-half. The municipal rates already amount to 20 per cent., and are expected to rise further. This is precisely what happens where Englishmen have the direction of affairs. For Englishmen feel no scruple to waste money contributed by natives.

It would be well if the legality or otherwise of taking land for profit had been tested in a Court of Law; and it is probable that this attempt to carry out this proposal will lead to law-suits.

The law may authorise the taking of land for the purpose of making roads, but it will not certainly do so when the object is to make profits. And a consciousness of this kind probably led Mr. Wilson, of the *Indian Daily News*, to go even so far as to suggest the passing of a new law giving the Municipality the required powers. But this same gentleman once opposed Mr. Hogg's action in purchasing the Dhurumtolla Bazar, on the ground that the Municipality had no right to conduct trading transactions. No sensible man approves the proposal to take up land for profit. But the *Englishman* is jubilant, and declares that the Hindu Commissioners are still incapable of comprehending the higher principles of municipal administration, because they are opposed to the construction of the proposed road. According to the same authority, the Mahomedan Commissioners are all very able men, because they have followed in the wake of the European Commissioners. The *Englishman* also believes those few Hindus who have joined the European camp to be a worthy set of men. This is the *Englishman's* verdict in the matter.

Only 27 men stood in favour of the rate-payers and 40 men opposed them. But of the 40 who opposed the rate-payers, the nine Mahomedan Commissioners may be put out of the account, because they are so many nonentities who know only how to say "ditto" to the Europeans. Those among the 40 who are tradespeople will be somewhat benefited by the proposed road, and that explains their *zid* in favour of the scheme. Dr. Rakhal Chandra Ghose, one of the 40, was made a Commissioner by the Europeans, upon whose aid in the future he must depend, and hence his alliance with them. Srinath Chandra is always against the natives and in favour of the Europeans. Mr. N. Ghose is affecting singularity in all matters. Khanna and Bysak are tradesmen. The decision has been, in fact, of an *ex-parte* character. The step proposed to be taken is opposed to the wishes of the rate-payers. The rate-payers should therefore protest against it. It is not yet too late to do so, because the scheme cannot be carried out without the sanction of Government.

33. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 12th January, says that

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
Jan. 12th 1882.

The proposed central road in Calcutta.

Mr. Cotton has, during the short period of six months during which he was at the head of the Municipality, made himself famous by proposing a grand central road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge. According to Mr. Cotton's estimate, the road will cost from 11 to 12 lakhs. The writer's own estimate, however, is that it will cost no less than about 20 or 25 lakhs. And where is all this money to come from? It is also proposed to take extra lands on both sides of the road with the object of disposing of the same at a profit, and thereby diminishing the cost of the road. It is a generally received ethical principle in the nineteenth century that the happiness of the majority should be secured even by sacrificing that of the minority. The writer, however, is aware of no principle which will justify the expulsion of men from their homesteads without just cause. Does the general public require that land should be bought and sold for profit? The Commissioners may retort by saying that they do not intend to put this profit into their own pockets, and that they will devote it to the improvement of the town. But would it be just to do even this by utterly ruining so many people? If it is urged in reply that the expenses of the road cannot be met except by adopting the course referred to, the writer will rejoin by saying that some other means should be devised to meet the contingency. The East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway lines, which will benefit most by the proposed road, should be asked to contribute towards its construction. Let the Government also contribute its share. The writer heartily thanks those Commissioners who have opposed the scheme.

SANVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

34. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 13th January, disapproves of the proposal to acquire more lands for the proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah than would be actually required for its construction.

Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton are looking only to the interests of the Municipality, and are overlooking the interests of the rate-payers. But legal practitioners have declared the resolution of the Calcutta Municipality sanctioning the acquisition of extra land to be illegal; and it is therefore to be hoped that the Municipal authorities will not carry out this resolution.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

35. The *Samaya*, of the 13th January, says that, though owners of land are bound to sell land for the benefit of the general public, they are not bound to sell land to anybody for speculative purposes.

The proposed central road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge. Upon what principle, then, was Mr. Cotton's proposal based and adopted? This unreasonable project will compel the Municipality to waste a good deal of money, for the owners of land on both sides of the proposed road will probably resist any attempt on its part to purchase their land. Why should they dispose of their property now at a comparatively small price? The Municipality is sure to be foiled in its attempt to carry out its illegal scheme, and will have to bear all costs that may be incurred in conducting law-suits. Who, then, will be responsible for this senseless waste of money? It will be a shame to the Calcutta Municipality if all that money is wrung out of the rate-payers.

SAMAYA.

36. A correspondent of the same paper says that, although the Mahomedans of Santipore form only a third of the whole population of that place, they pay half the total amount of the taxes and license fees. It is therefore fair and equitable that at least a third of the Municipal Commissioners for that place should be Mahomedans. But as the Mahomedans have not succeeded in electing their own Commissioners, the writer hopes that Government will nominate four of them as Commissioners.

BANGABASI
Jan. 14th, 1888.

37. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 14th January, does not see any necessity for the proposed road from Sealdah to the Hooghly Bridge for purposes of trade. The Railway bridge at Naihati has been constructed to serve that purpose by connecting the East Indian with the Eastern Bengal Railway line. It is true that there exists at present a slight disagreement between the Managers of the two lines, but the disagreement will not last long. Besides, there is a Municipal Railway in Calcutta, by which goods can be carried from one railway to the other. The proposed road is not also necessary on sanitary grounds. The proposal to acquire more land on both sides of the proposed road than will be actually required for its construction is open to the gravest objection. It is said that the owners will be allowed 15 per cent. in excess of the present value of their land as compensation; but the land will rise immensely in value after the construction of the proposed road, and the owners will therefore be entitled to receive as compensation the whole increased value.

BANGABASI.

38. A correspondent of the same paper complains of scarcity of drinking water at Sarada, a village near Pubna. Chatmohur in Pubna. There is no good tank in the village. The members of the Local Board having been asked to excavate a tank, proposed certain conditions to which the villagers acceded; but no further action seems to have been taken in the matter. The Government and the members of the Local Board are requested to attend to the matter.

39. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th January, has grave doubts as to whether such a large sum as Rs. 1,500 was really spent last year by the Dacca Municipality.

DACCA PRAKASH.
Jan. 15th, 1888.

pality in printing charges as the municipal accounts show. There is good reason to doubt the accuracy of this figure, as it is well known that tenders were invited at the commencement of last year, and that the tender of the Bangala Press for Rs. 175 was accepted by the municipality. The writer is also aware that the Bangala Press has received only about Rs. 70 or Rs. 80. The cost of paper cannot have been very great. The total printing cost cannot therefore have exceeded Rs. 300. Such being the case, how is the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 to be accounted for? This point should be enquired into.

40. The *Navaribhakar Sadharant*, of the 16th January, says that if the object of the proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah be to improve the health

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANT,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

The proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah.

of the town, that object will be better gained if the money which is proposed to be spent on that single road be spent for the purpose of widening the narrow lanes of a dirty and densely-peopled quarter like Burrabazar. The existing road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah is not bad. It will therefore be better if, instead of making another road between those two points, the Chitpore road is widened. The municipality exists for the purpose of looking after the health of the people, and not for that of making better arrangements for the facility of trade. It is strange that these considerations did not occur to Mr. Cotton and those who supported his proposal.

41. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 16th January, complains that the irregularities connected

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

The Chandrakona municipal election.

with the municipal elections at Chandrakona in Midnapore were winked at by the polling officer, Kumud Baboo, the Sub-divisional Officer of Chandrakona, and that he showed undue anxiety for the election of his friend Baboo Chandra Shekhar Das, the former Chairman.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

42. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 9th January, says

CHARU VARTA,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

The road from Dapunia to Bansati in Mymensingh.

that the inhabitants of Gosta, Kharuajani, Saidgaon, Baniakaji, and Palasa and the neighbouring villages labour under a great disadvantage on account of the want of a road to Nasirabad. The opening of a railway station at Mymensingh has facilitated trade, but for want of a road to Mymensingh from the abovementioned villages a large quantity of jute and other articles grown in the locality cannot be sent in carts to the railway station for export. The inhabitants of those villages contribute a large sum of money to the Road Cess fund. Rupees 790 was sanctioned in 1885 for the construction of a road connecting the Dapunia road with the Bansati road, but the money has been spent on other objects. A numerously-signed petition has been recently presented to the Local Board, asking it to construct a road connecting the Dapunia road with the Bansati road. The length of this road will not be more than five or six miles; and as the road will pass over cowpaths in several places, the cost of its construction will not consequently be heavy.

43. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the village

CHARU VARTA.

The road from Kashtola to Domra in Mymensingh.

road from Kashtola to Domra, in the Netrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh district, is out of repair. The road is a very old one, having been constructed before the establishment of the Netrokona sub-division itself but the Sub-divisional

Officers do not attend to its repair. Not one of the six or seven bridges on this road now exists. There are pathsalas at Kashtola and Domra, and the boys attending them have to suffer great inconvenience during the rainy season. No road has as yet been constructed from Netrokona to Berhatta.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Jan. 12th, 1888.

44. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 12th January, says that the road from Handial to Chatmohur in Pubna is under repair; but the road from the thana to the bazar at Chamohur is out of repair. The Sub-Engineer is requested to remove a public grievance by repairing the latter road also.

A road at Chatmohur in Pubna.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Jan. 12th, 1888.

45. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 12th January, hears from the *Indian Mirror* that two exploration parties have been sent out to determine a route for the construction of a road through Upper Burmah and Assam. The writer recommends the postponement of the scheme until the pacification of Upper Burmah is completed, as the contemplated road will expose India to the incursions of the "dacoits" of Burmah, who have already been bold enough to carry their depredations to the very gates of Rangoon.

A road through Upper Burmah and Assam.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

46. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, joins with the Anglo-Indian editors in calling for an adequate punishment of the two villainous Englishmen who made an attempt to violate the chastity of an English lady who was lately travelling by rail to Madras with the view of teaching a lesson to all scoundrels like them. The Government is also requested to make arrangements in the railways for preventing similar occurrences in future.

Assaults upon female railway passengers.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANÍ,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

47. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 16th January, says that the English merchants have proposed the construction of the Burmah-China Railway in the hope of profit. But, curiously enough, they demand that the Government of India should guarantee the line. It is shameful on their part to make such a demand upon the Government of this country when it is certain that India will not obtain a farthing of the profits that will be derived from the railway, and when the Indian Exchequer has already become empty in consequence of the annexation of Burmah.

The proposed Burmah-China Railway.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

48. The *Som Prakash*, of the 16th January, disapproves of the abolition of the post of Deputy Traffic Superintendent at an important station like Dacca, because it thinks that an experienced officer is required for managing the affairs of the Dacca Railway. It would not have been so bad if the post of the Deputy Traffic Superintendent at Calcutta had been abolished, because the work done by that officer can be satisfactorily performed by the manager with the help of the Traffic Superintendent. There is now an able Manager in the Eastern Bengal State Railway. If an equally able Deputy Manager is appointed, the business of the railway may be satisfactorily managed, and a deal of unnecessary expenditure may be avoided. And if further reduction of expenditure is desired, the same man need only be entrusted with the duties of Deputy Manager and Traffic Superintendent. The Deputy Manager need not be an Engineer because the Manager being a Royal Engineer can give all necessary directions to the Deputy Manager in matters connected with engineering. The expenditure of the Eastern Bengal Railway is unduly large. Lord Dufferin is requested to appoint a Committee to enquire into the working of this Railway and to make a proper reduction of its expenditure.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(A)—General.

49. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 9th January, complains of grave irregularity in the delivery of letters

The Berhatta post-office in Mymensingh.

by the Berhatta post-office in Mymensingh. Letters are delivered 10 or 11 days after the due time, and even those who live at a distance of only two or three miles do not get their letters within three days. The matter was reported to the authorities, but to no effect.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

50. Another correspondent of the same paper says that letters, &c., are delivered to the residents of Dulla by the

The Ghogha village post-office in Mymensingh.

Ghogha village post-office under the Muktagacha post-office. The village Dulla is situated very close to the Ghogha village post-office; still letters are not regularly delivered there by the village postman. There is only one postman for the village, and he has to deliver letters over a large area and to do a lot of other work. This inconvenience may be removed by the appointment of an additional postman to the village post-office.

CHÁRUVARTÁ.

The practice of taking receipts from the addressees of all unregistered letters results in great inconvenience in cases in which the addressee is the only male member of his house, and is away from home when the postman calls. In joint families letters for one member are not delivered to another. The postal authorities may think that they require receipts from the addressees themselves in order to be satisfied that letters are duly delivered; but in the absence of any ill-feeling between the postman and the villagers, the bare fact of his visit to a village ought to be regarded as a satisfactory proof that letters are duly delivered.

51. *Al Punch*, of the 9th January, gives a cartoon in which a monster styled the income-tax is represented as stooping under the weight of a giant-like Englishman named Frontier Defences, and as exclaiming: "I am unable to carry the man, but I may if I have my fill of flesh and blood."

A cartoon.

AL PUNCH,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

52. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 9th January, says that the Civilians do anything they take it into their heads to do without any regard to the welfare of the people.

The Civilians.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

53. The *Akhbari-daru-Saltanat*, of the 10th January, supports the prayer of the British Indian Association that a native member should be taken from it into the Viceregal Council to represent native

A native representative in the Viceregal Council.

AKHBARI-DARU
SALTANAT,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

interests.

54. The same paper of the 10th January, referring to the proposal for providing the Viceregal house at Simla with 100 electric lights, says that a proposal like this at a time of financial difficulty shows what little respect Government entertains for public opinion in this country.

An unnecessary expense.

AKHBARI-DARU-
SALTANAT.

55. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th January, referring to the Jamalpore Mela case, says that the application of the zemindars of Sherpore has gone for nothing,

The Jamalpore Mela affair.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 11th, 1888.

as Sir Stuart Bayley has not permitted himself to be misled by it. A fresh application directed against the old punchayet has now been made; and the advocacy of the *Englishman* newspaper has been secured. The *Englishman* says that neither Mr. Glazier nor his Deputy, Baboo Shama Charan, is to blame, because what they did was only to throw away an image of Kali, from which the divine essence had departed. Mr. Glazier's order to his Deputy to commit *zoolam* upon the new Mela Committee, and the Deputy's execution of that order, are also defended by the *Englishman*.

on the ground that that Committee contained only four old members who subsequently left it, and are now opposed to their present colleagues, and have joined the party that has appealed to Sir Stuart Bayley in defence of Mr. Glazier and Baboo Shama Charan.

But the most important point in the case is the *zoolum* exercised by the Magistrate and his Deputy. The Deputy took it upon himself to harass the members of the new Mela Committee by setting the Police against them. These innocent gentlemen therefore not only suffered maltreatment at the hands of the Police, but had to endure the indignity of being dragged to Criminal Courts for trial.

Mr. Glazier must have encouraged his Deputy, Shama Charan Baboo, in his high-handed proceedings, for if he had not done so, Baboo Shama Charan could never have quarrelled with the new mela people or set the Police against them. The breaking up of the mela is a trifling affair; but neither the throwing away of the image of the goddess, nor the high-handedness of the Police, is a thing that can be lightly passed over; and it should be borne in mind that it is because the officer in question possessed criminal powers that he could take it into his head to harass the mela people. This is a fact that cannot be overlooked. And it is because of this that the Deputy, Shama Charan, has received a lesson from the just Sir Stuart. And Mr. Glazier, notwithstanding his position as the protector of a district, aided and abetted his Deputy in all his oppressive proceedings, and well has he been therefore served. For how can the State prosper if failings like the one he exhibited go unpunished?

The writer is disposed to let the *Englishman* alone, as it is always an advocate of *zoolum* and *zubburdustee*. And as to the melawallahs of Jamalpore, there is not another set of men on the face of the earth so utterly shameless as they are. Any representation coming from such men cannot command the sympathy of any man, much less that of Sir Stuart.

PRATIKAR.
Jan. 13th, 1888.

56. The *Pratikar*, of the 13th January, believes that the Public

The report of the Public Service Commission.

Service Commission has done its work in an independent spirit. But the fact that the report of the Commission will not be published without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India naturally gives rise to misgivings in the public mind. In order that any good may be derived from the Commission's report, it is necessary that it should be published at once.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

57. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 13th January, says that there was

Sir Lepel Griffin.

lately a rumour to the effect that Sir Lepel Griffin had asked the Viceroy's permission

to institute a charge of defamation against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The Viceroy alone can tell what action he has taken in this connection. Every right-minded man will, however, be able to form an opinion of Lord Dufferin's conduct in this matter.

The belief has taken hold of the popular mind that the statements made in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding Sir Lepel Griffin's misconduct are correct. Such being the case, it is impossible to say that the revelations made regarding Sir Lepel have not produced widespread discontent. It goes without saying that any widespread popular disaffection must lead to the ruin of the ruler. The writer has reasons to entertain apprehensions on this head, and asks the British Government to beware. And it is for that Government to say whether by warning it in this way the writer is proving himself its grateful friend or its ungrateful foe.

The conduct of men like Sir Lepel Griffin will expose the whole British nation to the taunt and sarcasm of other nations. The English people boast of their principle and policy of equal dealing with all, and affect to be proud of men like William Wilberforce. But will they not

hung their heads in very shame when other people will point to their Sir Lepel Griffin? The writer is a friend of the British Government and that is why he says all this.

The writer thought at first that serious notice would be taken of Sir Lepel's misconduct. Lord Dufferin, however, has done nothing. Will the Griffin affair be hushed up?

58. The *Samaya*, of the 13th January, is highly satisfied with the impartial manner in which Mr. Westmacott

The outstall system in Howrah.

is conducting his enquiry into the effects of the outstall system in Howrah. The evidence given by the people of Chandidala has excited the surprise and regret of Mr. Westmacott himself, and he has assured those people that the outstall will be removed to some more obscure place. Government is not aware of the full extent of mischief caused by the outstall system. As the kind Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Commission, it is hoped that he will earn everybody's gratitude by abolishing the system altogether.

59. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 14th January, complains of the hardship and inconvenience to

The mukhtearship examination.

which candidates for the mukhtearship examination are subjected. It is said that so many as 30 Acts are fixed for that examination, and the candidates are examined in all of them in one day. The examination is so difficult that only one-fourth of the candidates pass every year. The examination being both oral and written, the candidates whilst engaged in writing are taken away to the oral examination which occupies each of them at least 10 or 15 minutes. The examination ought to extend over four or five days, and the candidates should be previously informed of the subject in which they will be examined on the different days.

60. The same paper recommends that a really strong and effective law should be passed for putting an end to the practice of *phooka*. The milk obtained by

The practice of *phooka*.

that practice is not quite wholesome. The writer will swear that the obnoxious practice is a source of great suffering to cows.

61. A correspondent of the same paper says that letters were formerly delivered at Dautia, a village in the Jessore

A postal grievance.

district, through the Arahidanga post-office, but are now delivered through the Sanlur post-office in Furreedpore. This change has caused serious inconvenience to the villagers. The matter was represented to the authorities, but to no purpose. The authorities are requested to see that postmen regularly deliver mails in the village, and to place a letter box at Dautia Bazar as before.

62. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the head-

The Tiluri post-office in Bankoora.

master of the school at Tiluri, a village near Gangajalghati, in Bankoora, being placed in charge of the local post-office, the interests of both the school and the post-office are suffering. The income derived from the local post-office is not small. Better arrangements should therefore be made for its management.

63. The *Grambasi*, of the 14th January, says that, as Mr. Westmacott

The outstalls in the Howrah district.

is engaged in inquiring into the effects of the outstall system, it is pertinent to observe that he should not content himself with simply taking the evidence of police officers, of low-class drunkards, or of men devoid of all sense of right and wrong. He should take the evidence of educated and respectable people, and report impartially on the evils of the outstall system. It is also hoped that the just Sir Steuart Bayley will abolish the outstall system on receiving Mr. Westmacott's report. Mr. Edgar, the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, recommended local option in the

SAMAYA,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

GRAMBASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

matter of the establishment of outstills, and the stopping of all further extension of the outstill system in the Howrah and Hooghly districts, in his capacity of President of the Excise Commission. The Government is therefore requested to give effect to Mr. Edgar's recommendations.

GRANDBASI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

The Sub-Registrar of Uluberia.

64. The same paper is sorry to hear numerous complaints against the Sub-Registrar of Uluberia. He unnecessarily puts illiterate and poor people to trouble by refusing to accept the deeds which are presented by them for registration when the presentation is not made through his clerk.

GRANDBASI.

65. The same paper advocates the establishment of a village post-office at Bainan, a village in the Uluberia sub-division of the Howrah district.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

The outstill enquiry.

66. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, writing from Bainchi, says that Mr. Westmacott is conducting the outstill enquiry in a very satisfactory manner. He allows a representative of the Indian Association to cross-examine the witnesses, and places his own note-book at the disposal of newspaper correspondents.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
SADHARANI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

67. The *Navavibhakar Sadharoni*, of the 16th January, says that when the public are so anxious to see the report of the Public Service Commission, it will be well if it is soon published.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

Worthless Deputy Magistrates.

68. It appears to the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th January, from the results of the departmental examinations of Civil officers recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that none of the ignorant relatives of the clerks in the Bengal Secretariat, who were appointed as Deputy Magistrates under Sir Rivers Thompson in supersession of better men, have succeeded. But a relative of a clerk in the Bengal Secretariat has, in spite of this, been recently appointed as a Deputy Magistrate and stationed at Alipore. Such appointments can never be encouraging to men of character and education, and they should therefore be stopped at once.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 15th, 1888.

69. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th January, says that the allopathic doctors are making an attempt to suppress *hakims, kavirajes*, and medical practitioners holding no diplomas by inviting legislative action against them. Whatever faith Government may have in allopathic doctors, it should not pass a law at their instance, for the general public have little confidence in them except in surgical matters. Let allopaths vaunt as they may, they cannot demonstrate the superiority of their treatment to the Hindu system of treatment. Besides, there are scarcely five men in a thousand in India who can afford to pay their fees and charges for the rubbish which they pass off for medicines. Government should not show any special leaning towards the allopaths in preference to other medical practitioners. The allopaths should content themselves with what they have done, and cease to move further in this matter.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

70. The *Navavibhakar Sadharoni*, of the 16th January, says that Sir Rivers Thompson based the Calcutta Municipal Bill on the principle of favouring one race at the expense of another. Even if the proposed law has not the effect of abolishing the elective system, there can be no doubt that it will be a serious obstacle in the way of its development. This will appear from the consideration that the municipal area is proposed to be increased, but the number of Commissioners will not be increased in the same proportion. Under the new law there will be only 75 Commissioners, that

is, only three Commissioners more than at present. It is difficult to see how, under this arrangement, the different wards will be properly represented. Representatives are also proposed to be taken from the Trades Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Port Trust, in order to deprive the native Commissioners of their legitimate influence in the Municipality. Englishmen boast that they make no race distinction. But race distinction has, as a matter of fact, been made in the Arms Act and the Press Act, and will be made in the proposed Municipal law. It is shameful to show such partiality to Englishmen in legislating for the general public. There have occasionally been up to this time in the Calcutta Municipality quarrels between the Chairman and the Commissioners, but there has been hitherto no race-feeling in that Municipality. But the proposed municipal law, by showing undue partiality to Englishmen, will introduce that feeling into the Municipality.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

71. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 16th January, is very glad that the India Office has refused to accept the Nizam's offer.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

72. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārānī*, of the 16th January, says that, when the India Council is hesitating to spend the money paid by the Nizam for frontier defences, and when the payment of the money by the Nizam will compel him to wring money from his subjects, his exchequer being, according to the *Pioneer*, empty, it will be well if the Home authorities declare that the Nizam may spend the money for the benefit of his own subjects, and that he may consider that his offer has been accepted by the British Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

73. A correspondent of the *Bangabāsi*, of the 14th January, complains that the roads at Sakrahati, a village in the Howrah district, are out of repair. The Local Board was thrice applied to on the subject, but to no purpose. Scarcity of water is also felt on account of the drying up of the Kana nuddee. Cases of the ravages of wild boars in the neighbouring villages are also reported.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

74. A correspondent of *Al Punch*, of the 9th January, says that the chuprasis who accompany the Magistrates on their tour extort money from the zemindars.

AL PUNCH,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

75. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th January, says that the *Indian Daily News* has written an article, based on Lord Dufferin's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Benares Dufferin Bridge, in which it makes three distinct suggestions for the country's improvement:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

- (i) The establishment of commercial relations with China, the road to which has been opened by the annexation of Burmah. The Indian railway system should be for this purpose extended to the Chinese frontier. The writer approves this suggestion.

(ii) The establishment of similar relations with Thibet. If His Excellency the Viceroy can effect this without resorting to bloodshed, the country will not be a loser, but a gainer.

(iii) The writer heartily approves of the *Indian Daily News* newspaper's third and last suggestion, which is to the effect that the Viceroy should suppress with a firm hand every form of oppression (police, magisterial, railway, &c.) that grinds down the poor people of India.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

76. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th January, admits, for the sake of argument, that the *Englishman* is right in saying that the late Congress was in no sense a national one, because (as the *Englishman* alleges) it was not joined by the Mahomedans. Admitting that, and also making the further supposition that the Mahomedans will not join the movement in future, is it to be supposed that the united voice of Sikhs, Mahrattas, Rajputs, Bengalis, Beharis, Madrasis, Hindusthanis, and Parsees will not command the attention of Government? Will the Government refuse to listen to what the Hindus, the Christians and the Parsees say simply because they are not joined by the Mahomedans? The *Englishman's* object in denouncing the Congress is merely to sow discord between the different Indian races. It is the interest of the *Englishman* to say what it is saying and to cry the Congress down. It should be noted, however, that it is consoling itself with bare illusions; for the Mahomedans have, as a matter of fact, joined the Congress, and one of them has gone so far as to take its presidential chair. This, in fact, is what has really ruffled the *Englishman's* equanimity. It is therefore saying that the object of this movement is to create internal disorder in the country. But is it in the power of the *Englishman* to substantiate this charge by specifying a single act of the Congress which may be considered to have been done with the alleged object in view?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

77. A correspondent of the same paper says that rank vegetation at Krishnadebpur, Culna, in Burdwan, has afforded shelter to a number of tigers which are causing considerable mischief by killing cattle, goats and dogs.

GAUHAR,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

78. The *Gauhar*, of the 10th January, says that it will be well in every respect if instead of allotting different quarters to the children of the late Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and their respective mothers, the same quarters are provided for both the mothers and their children.

HINDU RANJIKI,
Jan. 10th, 1888.

79. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th January, says that, though caste feeling is very strong among the Hindus, coolies on their way to the tea-gardens are made to live and dine together in steamers. No arrangements are made in the steamers for maintaining caste distinctions among coolies. Doctors in charge of coolies in the steamers often take good-looking coolie women into their cabins. A beautiful coolie woman from Nagpore was forcibly taken by a doctor into his cabin for immoral purposes. Her piteous cries attracted the notice of her husband, who went to her rescue. The doctor threatened to strike him down with a *dao* if he made a disturbance. The tea-gardens are, in fact, worse than hell. Beautiful women are first ravished by the manager, then by the clerk of the garden, then by the doctor, and last of all by the sirdar.

Caste, religion and chastity have vanished from Assam, and brutality reigns there supreme. The condition of the coolies of Assam is not better than that of the American slaves of old. The monthly salary of a male

coolie is Rs. 5 and that of a female coolie Rs. 4. The coolies do not get rice at Rs. 3 per maund as is prescribed in the Coolie Act. Every coolie has to dig 20 or 25 *nals* of land every day. But a coolie cannot at the outset dig so large an area, and he gets only half a day's pay for doing half the allotted work. He also gets only half a meal for doing the full amount of his work; and he is flogged if he breaks a single tea leaf. The clerks and accountants do not credit him with the full amount of work done by him. They generally pocket a fourth part of his daily wages. These poor and simple coolies are wailing in the forests of Assam on account of their sufferings, and nobody takes any notice of their cries.

It was one day discovered in a garden that 12 coolies were living in a room only 12 cubits long. The rice given to the coolies to eat is so coarse that it is unfit for human use. Their backs will be found covered all over with cuts from canes. They have to return to work almost as soon as they leave it. There are prisons attached to each garden in which these poor coolies are kept all night bound hand-and-foot, and with bamboos pressed over their breasts, and they are released in the morning in order that they may resume work.

When a coolie falls ill on account of starvation, the doctor attached to the garden treats him for a week, and if he does not recover within that time, he is told to go to a Government hospital. These poor men with their vital energy completely exhausted by hard work and starvation, generally linger in the hospitals for 10 or 15 days and then die. When there is no room in a hospital for patients, they wander about, but the people of Assam do not give them shelter. They therefore lay themselves down to die under trees or on the banks of rivers, and their corpses are devoured by dogs and jackals.

The correspondent says that one day he met four coolies who were so weak that they could scarcely move. They were given a little food, whereupon they begged to be sent to the head-quarters of the district. The cartmen refused to take these men to the town because those who carry these coolies are flogged. The assistance of the police was next invoked, but to no purpose. Three of them were afterwards found lying dead in a jungle, and their dead bodies were being devoured by jackals. The remaining man was missing.

A reward of Rs. 5 is given to the man who can bring back a runaway coolie. All runaway coolies are sent to jail by the Magistrates, and after their release they are confined in the prison attached to the tea-gardens. Some time ago the correspondent went to the Beerbhoom district, where he heard only the wails of the young and the old, for they are all taken to the tea-gardens. There the cultivating classes are daily declining and the population is diminishing. But this large influx of coolies every year into Assam has not increased the population of that Province. What becomes, then, of these people?

Out of every 100 coolies only 10 are found alive at the end of five years. Official reports say that 34.5 per cent. of the coolie population have died. This is a stern fact. Six years ago, when the writer went to Assam, he found that a qualified doctor had accepted service in a tea-garden. The manager of the garden told him to treat the coolies in the same manner as he (the manager) treated his horses. The doctor replied, how could one man treat another man in that way? The manager replied that if he gave leave or respite to the coolies, the cane with which the coolies were punished would fall upon his own body. The doctor thereupon applied for leave to go away. The manager said that no leave could be granted within one year; and there was no room for flight as the garden was well guarded. The doctor reported to the police

but without effect. He then sent a letter to a friend by post, stating the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and asking him to rescue him from his pitiable position. The letter did not reach the addressee. The doctor in despair committed suicide, leaving an infant son and a young wife. The coolies are being treated like beasts.

A Christian gentleman was applied to to remove the grievances of these poor coolies, but he paid no attention to the subject, and told the writer that there were many Bengalis in Assam who took no interest in the matter, and why did he (the writer) trouble himself about it?

Another tale of sorrow and shame remains to be told :—

Two young women, an old man, and his young brother worked in a tea-garden. They could not properly work on account of illness. For this the manager of the garden ordered them to be punished. The two women were stripped naked in the presence of the old man and the boy who were closely related to them, and in this state a decoction of capsicum was poured over their body in order to torment them.

Coolies are sometimes murdered; but the police is powerless, and the Magistrates who come to investigate such cases dine with the managers and go away. Is there no one to relieve the sufferings of these poor coolies?

SANACHAR,
Jan. 11th, 1888.

80. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th July, is surprised to find that gambling is permitted in the Alipore Zoological Gardens. It seems that English forms of gambling have nothing objectionable in them.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

81. The *Samaya*, of the 13th January, says that it is the habit of Mr. Dobbie the Comptroller of Assam, to harass his subordinates. On Christmas Day he gave them orders to work in the office. A clerk of his office once applied for leave to see his father who was dangerously ill and who had written to him to come and see him on his death-bed. But the heartless man did not grant him leave. Mr. Dobbie does not even grant leave to those who have not taken leave for three or four years together; and those that absent themselves for a day or two owing to indisposition are compelled to produce medical certificates, failing which they are subjected to fines. The writer hopes that Government will inquire into this matter.

SAMAYA.

82. The same paper is very glad to read the speech delivered by Sir Auckland Colvin on the occasion of his assuming the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. If Sir Auckland carries on his administration in the spirit which breathes in that speech, he will be able to do a great deal of good to the people of the North-Western Provinces. After Sir Lepel Griffin's envenomed speech at Lashkarpur the honeyed words of Sir Auckland will carry solace and delight to every Indian heart. The writer thinks that Sir Auckland possesses all those excellent qualities that go to make a good and wise administrator.

It is seldom that the different provinces of India are blessed at one and the same time with such good rulers as they now have. Sir Stuart Bayley in Bengal, Sir Auckland Colvin in the North-Western Provinces, Lord Reay in Bombay, and Lord Connemara in Madras are all increasing the loyalty of the people.

SAMAYA.

83. A correspondent of the same paper draws attention to the unsafe and dangerous condition of the ferry steamer *Naogaon*, belonging to the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, which plies between Damukdia and Rampore Beaulah. The correspondent was a passenger on board this steamer, along with about 25 or 26 other men, on the

The ferry steamer at Rampore Beaulah.

19th December last, when the steamer narrowly escaped coming to grief as there was imminent danger of its boiler bursting. This is not the first time that there has been cause to entertain such an apprehension regarding this steamer. The steamer has been suffered to remain in its present worn-out condition for the last 10 or 11 years. The writer hopes that the Company will not endanger human life by delaying to repair the steamer.

84. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 13th January, referring to the alleged brutal treatment of the coolie women by tea-planters, complains of the indifference of Government in this matter, and says that the only hope of redress lies in a combination of the people of India against coolie oppression.

Coolie oppression in the tea-gardens.

85. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 13th January, says that it will not be well for India so long as native trade and native manufactures are not allowed to

flourish.

Indian trade and manufactures.

86. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, notices the letter of a correspondent named Aminuddin Ahmed of Mirbazar, Midnapore, stating that two women, named respectively Gulbadan and Kamini, who dwelt in his house have been decoyed by coolie recruiters to the Entally depôt at Calcutta. Understanding that she and her companion were about to be sent as coolies to a tea-garden, Kamini refused to get into the train at the Sealdah station by which she was intended to be despatched. Upon this, she was beaten and pushed forward by the neck by the recruiters. This was noticed by a police officer whose remonstrances frightened the coolie recruiters who allowed Kamini to go away. Kamini then informed the police officer that the recruiters had taken her companion Gulbadan into the train by force. The police officer told her to find her out and to bring her out of the train. But the recruiters pushed Kamini out of the carriage in which Gulbadan was and shortly afterwards the train started off. Then Kamini was taken by the police officer to the Sealdah police-station where she stated the facts of her and her companion's case. Who can say how many wives, sons and daughters of Hindus and Mussulmans are being decoyed to tea-plantations in this way? It is greatly to be regretted that the English Government does not consider it to be its duty to put an end to this practice of kidnapping men and women. Kamini informed the police that her companion was being forcibly carried away, but the police did nothing in the matter.

Coolie recruitment.

87. The *Bangabasi*, of the 14th January, disapproves of the proposal of the *Englishman* newspaper for the infliction of heavy fines in criminal cases as a means of increasing the public revenue. The *Englishman* would see that no one remains in jail without doing any work, and that jail expenditure is reduced by inflicting the punishment of whipping in the largest number of cases possible. But the Penal Code prescribes different punishments for different offences, and where two sorts of punishment are prescribed for the same offence it gives Magistrates the option of choosing one or the other. But Magistrates are not allowed to exercise this right of choice freely, for Government every now and then dictates to them the mode in which they should inflict punishments. This interference with the judicial action of Magistrates is productive of serious mischief, and the *Englishman* newspaper is inciting the greedy English Government to interfere more largely in the judicial work of the Magisterial officers by showing that it will be able to secure more revenue by so doing. No one need feel surprised to see such a proposal made by the Scotch editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, for a Scotchman prizes money above everything else in the world.

PRAJÁ BANDHU,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 13th, 1888.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 14th, 1888.

SOM PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

88. The *Som Prakash*, of the 16th January, says that the Calcutta Municipality should not spend so large a sum as will be required for the proposed road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah in its present state of financial difficulty. The Chairman's proposal to take more land than would be required for the road in question cannot be approved, because the Land Acquisition Act does not authorise speculation in land. Cannot Sir Henry Harrison bear to see natives making large profits from their lands in Burrabazar so that he must go any lengths in order to deprive them of those lands? Why, again, was not the question allowed to be discussed by the Special Committee to which it was referred? Conduct like this is extremely unworthy of a public body like the Calcutta Municipality. It is hoped that the keen-sighted, noble-minded and impartial Lieutenant-Governor will give his opinion on this question after careful consideration.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 16th, 1888.

89. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th January, highly praises the sentiments expressed by Sir Auckland Colvin in his speech at the Durbar held recently at Allahabad. Sir Auckland Colvin stated at the outset of his speech that he had invited the gentlemen present there with the object of making their acquaintance. He also said what Anglo-Indian officials seldom think of saying, namely, that he would be always glad to avail himself of opportunities of personal intercourse with native gentlemen in order that he may know their views and desires. All officers of Government, high and low, should find healthy instruction for their guidance in these words of Sir Auckland's. Sir Auckland is really proving himself a worthy son of his illustrious father. He has addressed the people of the North-Western Provinces, like a true teacher, on the important subject of Self-Government. His statement that he would assist natives in making the Self-Government Boards a real success surely came from his heart. The advice given by him that natives should fix their attention on matters falling within the legitimate scope of their action, instead of devoting it to the discussion of more ambitious schemes, has proved unpalatable to those who are moving heaven and earth for a reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. But it is clear that Sir Auckland had no evil intention whatever in giving this advice, and natives will doubtless act foolishly if, instead of making the foundation of Self-Government firm and strong, they busy themselves about its superstructure.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

90. The same paper says, that the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is doing some good to India by producing a liking for Indian art work in the minds of Englishmen, and by making Englishmen buy Indian works of art, whereby some English money will find its way into India.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec 16th, 1887.

91. The *Samvadbahika*, of the 15th December is very sorry to hear of the retirement of Mr. Norman from the Civil Service. While Collector of Balasore, Mr. Norman endeared himself to the people by his judicious and just administration of the district. He was learned in the Revenue Law and was much liked by his subordinates.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

92. The same paper is sorry to learn that the young Mahasaye of Lakhannath in Balasore contemplates the abolition of the Lakhannath High English School established by his mother. As the Mahasaye was himself educated in the institution, he ought to maintain it out of respect for his mother and regard for public interests. The *Navasamvad* holds a similar opinion.

93. A Bhograi correspondent of the *Navasamvad*, of the 22nd

NAVASAMVAD,
Dec. 22nd, 1887

Iron boats in the Orissa coast canal. December, by name Gangadhar Panda, informs the public that at a place called Bathagram, in the Balasore section of the Orissa Coast Canal, a large number of men and women, while crossing the canal in a rickety iron boat, were thrown into the canal, but fortunately no lives were lost. The correspondent therefore prays that all iron boats used in the Orissa Coast Canal should be periodically examined by the authorities concerned, and, where necessary, replaced by stronger ones. The same correspondent states that another boat conveying about 200 passengers from Bhograi in Balasore to Khejuri was overturned in the Bay of Bengal, and a large number of the passengers were drowned.

94. The salt question formed the principal subject of discussion in the columns of the newspapers of Orissa.

The Orissa salt question.

They look upon the order abolishing the manufacture of *Panga* salt as a death-blow to native industry and piteously depict the misfortune of the poor coolies to whom the manufacture of salt was hitherto the main and perhaps the only source of livelihood after agriculture. Most of these coolies have already borrowed money from the contractors, on the understanding that during the season of manufacture they will liquidate the same by labour. These poor people must be mortified, and a large number of them undone by the announcement of the policy of Government ordering the abolition of the manufacture of *Panga* salt. The *Utkaldipika*, the *Samrad Bahika*, the *Uriya* and the *Sanskarakaka* join in the general cry for the reconsideration of the above order by Government, and exhort the political associations of Orissa to submit petitions and representations on behalf of the public. The *Utkaldipika* points out that the abolition of *Panga* manufacture is not calculated to bring any profit to the Government. Why should Government then insist upon a course of action that is fraught with evils and therefore unpopular in the extreme? The *Samrad Bahika* in addition points out that the manufacture of *Karkatch* salt in the Balasore district can never be successful on account of the early setting in of the rains, &c., and that it was once tried in that district with very discouraging results. Besides, when the demand for *Karkatch* salt does not exist in Balasore, why should the manufacture of *Panga* be abolished in that district? The *Utkaldipika* also urges that, if Government looks upon the manufacture of *Karkatch* salt as a lucrative business, it ought to explain the same clearly to the people in a practical style, that is to say, by itself undertaking the manufacture of *Karkatch* salt for a short period. The *Sanskarakaka* appeals to the religious instincts of the Hindus by pointing out that Liverpool salt is unclean, because it contains bone dust. As Orissa is a sea-board province, as the manufacture of salt is one of its principal industries, as *Panga* salt is not in any way inferior in quality to Liverpool salt, no humane Government, it remarks, having the least affection for its subjects, should adopt a cruel measure calculated to deprive a large number of men of their living.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1887.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 22nd, 1887.

URIYA,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

SANSKARAKA,
Dec. 29th, 1887.

95. The laudable exertions of Mr. Tute, Collector of Balasore, on behalf of the education of the Muhammadans of that district, are very much appreciated by all the newspapers of Orissa.

Muhammadan education in Balasore.

96. Adverting to the remarks of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, in his Annual Report, that the rule requiring District and Sub-Divisional Officers to pass 120 days every year in the mofussil causes great inconvenience to suitors and pleaders, who are required to travel

Mofussil tours, Land Revenue sales, &c.,

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 17th 1887.

from one station to another, and thereby helps the accumulation of cases on their files, and that the sale of estates for very small arrears of revenue, without the knowledge of their owners causes, great hardship to the latter, the *Utkaldipika*, of the 17th December, observes that the points mooted by Mr. Wilson are very important and ought to engage the earliest attention of Government. In its opinion, the substitution of fines for sales would greatly facilitate the realization of arrear revenue.

URIYA,
Dec. 21st, 1887.

97. Some of the residents of Remuna, a station situated near Balasore, represent, in the columns of the *Uriya*, of the 21st December, the advisability and necessity of connecting that station, an important centre of pilgrimage, with Kkannager and Falari lying on the Grand Trunk Road, on the south and north of the Balasore town respectively.

SANSKARAKA,
Dec. 29th, 1887.

98. The *Sanskarak*, of the 29th December, regrets to find that no native of Orissa has been appointed as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Uriyas in the Bengal Council.

ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSHAK,
Jan. 9th, 1888.

99. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 9th January, says that the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah does not levy any tax upon bamboos, straw, and other building materials growing in the forest, and he has never been known to levy any tax on the inhabitants of the Khushkiban mehal. But the enlightened British Government has established a forest office and is levying duty on the produce of the Khushkiban mehal carried by river. The levying of this duty, commonly called "Jalbhasan," is attended with great hardship to the poor people, because the rate is the same for all bundles, whether consisting, in the case of bamboos, of 100, the smallest, or 1,000, the largest number, or, in that of trees, of 1 or 2, the smallest, or 10 or 15, the largest number.

Raj Mohan Baboo, the Sub-divisional Officer of Habigunge, is held responsible for this. He is indifferent to the sufferings which are entailed upon the poor people by levying this unjust cess so rigorously. He is guilty of neglect of duty in not abolishing this oppressive duty.

PARIDARSHAK.

100. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a good tank and a dispensary at Jatua, a village in the Sunamgunge sub-division of the Sylhet district. No river flows near Jatua, and the want of good drinking-water is therefore sorely felt by the inhabitants during the greater part of the year. This grievance can be removed by the re-excavation of the old tank in the village, which has become unfit for use. The popular Sub-divisional Officer of Sunamgunge is requested to attend to the matter.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 21st January 1888.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.